



Vidi Amiga 12 fix

Due to an error in the de-archiving script which was used on last month's Vidi Amiga 12 demo disk, the archive failed to properly unpack to a new disk. Please follow the routine outlined below to remedy the problem.

We apologise for any inconvenience the mistake has caused to our readers.

1. Boot from the CoverDisk again and double click the Make-Vidi icon, then wait until the process fails and the de-archiving window disappears.

2. Click in the Shell window at the bottom of the CoverDisk screen and type:

```
BAR:
```

If you have a Workbench 2/3. If you have a Workbench 1.2/1.3 machine, replace the CoverDisk in DFO; and type:

```
LOCK BAR:
```

3. Ensure that the floppy just formatted by the faulty script is in DFO; and type:

```
LOCK F,1:DISKMGAT2:LOCK DISKMGAT2:
```

The archive should be unpacked and the new Vidi Amiga 12 disk completed.

Worms

Author: Ekke Verheul

Worms is a screen blanker with a difference in that it doesn't wait for a specified time until blanking the screen and the original display cannot be restored by anyone who doesn't know the correct key combination, thus offering a certain security.

Best uses for the program are when printing a long document, rendering an animation, or carrying out some other lengthy task which most definitely should not be interrupted by the prying fingers of small children or other household inhabitants.

Take it from me that coming home expecting three hours of rendering to have produced satisfying results only to find that the cat had run over the keyboard and upset the process after only 15 minutes is a moment one doesn't want to go through too often.

By default, when the program is started, pressing **Ch** control and left **Shift** keys will turn the worm blank on, while pressing control and left **Alt** will turn it off.

When on, a number of squiggly lines (euphemistically termed "worms") will wriggle around the screen eating away at the blackness to reveal a spiral pattern until the process is repeated.

DEATH GRIP

No keyboard input other than the secret off switch and the three fingered death grip (**Ctrl-left-Amiga-right-Amiga**) will be accepted while blanking is in progress, and should you want more security a third key can be added to the off switch by entering its Ascii code in a tool type found on the program's icon.

For example, using the tool type **KEY=70** will mean that the delete key will have to be pressed as well as the left **Alt** and control keys before blanking is turned off. Other useful Ascii codes include 95 (Help key), 80 to 89 (**F1** to **F10**), and 13 (or backslash key), but others can be found in the Amiga manual or a printer manual.

Ensuring that the third key is far away from the two defaults will keep the risk of someone accidentally hitting the correct keys to a minimum, though I've had to strive hard to find one which is farthest away from the pattern made by a cat's paw prints while walking.

Worms can be launched at startup by dragging the icon into the **WBStartup** drawer and will not blank until told to. In addition the program has a low priority, so shouldn't slow down any job the Amiga might be doing while you're away from the screen.

Full details of the other options and tool types can be found in the Worms

Share Manager 2.03

Author: Ben Muller

If Britain is, as we have been told *ad nauseum*, turning into a share-holding democracy, the usefulness of a program such as this is beyond question. Share Manager is designed to enable the user to keep track of the value of investments over time, including the all-important values of yield and share price.

To set up a portfolio, we must first select **New** from the Project menu, then tell the program how much money, or capital, we have to spend.

This is done by choosing **Deposit** on the Capital menu and typing in a figure. The maximum amount in any one portfolio is £10 million, so even the more well-heeled among us should be fine.

If anyone out there finds this amount restricting, feel free to post the difference to someone who might make better use of it.

Once a capital limit has been set, type a name for the portfolio in the string gadget to the top left of the program window and start entering those shares. Two types of company are specified, industrial and mining, a distinction made for two reasons.

First, this program was written by an Australian and they tend to have oil and gold (not all of it in cans) out there, and secondly because the fortunes of these two types of company are affected by different factors.

Any company which says a service or a product and therefore depends upon market demand can be loosely termed industrial

Portfolio - Industrial DFO (02-08-88)		An account with £7,000 in stocks and £2,000 left to spend	
Industrial	10	Invested Capital	£ 7000.00
Mining & Oil	10	Withdrawn Capital	£ 0.00
		Uninvested Capital	£ 1000.00
		Reinvested Capital	£ 0.00
		Brokerage	£ 0.00
		Current Capital	£ 1000.00
Value of Industrial	£ 1000.00		
Cost of Industrial	£ 1000.00		
Value of Mining	£ 0.00		
Cost of Mining	£ 0.00		
Net Profit	£ 0.00		

CURRENT RETURNS:
 Industrial Return: 0.0 x
 Mining & Oil Return: 0.0 x
 Portfolio Return: 0.0 x

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 This program is SHAREMGR2.03 and may be copied freely, as long as the attached files remain unchanged.

(yes, even McDonalds), and any company whose value depends on the discovery of new raw materials can be called a mining company (though we can't include Liverpool FC in this category, even if their raw materials are looking a bit three-legged these days).

Selecting the appropriate type of company opens a second window into which the shares can be entered. Use the **Buy** option on the Share menu to open a small information panel which will expect values for the share name, price (in pence), quantity bought, and so on, after which the block of shares will be entered in the window.

If you don't know what the **Yield** and **P/E** values mean, you probably don't have shares, but you can find out in any case by using the **Help** Me menu available from the main screen.

An option called **What are?** will open a scrolling list of financial terms, and by clicking on the term of your choice you can grow tired of watching the videos you recorded over Christmas and want nothing more than to settle down by the fire for a good read.

Share Manager works using the built-in clock, and if you don't have one the program's usefulness will be limited. As long as the date is constantly changing, Share Manager will allow you to update the information on any share block you like then print out a graph of your investment's performance over time.

Rather isn't as big in Australia as in the UK, so don't expect a graph with its lower limit set somewhere in your basement.

Full details of the various options and how to use them are presented in the on-disk documentation, but as Share Manager doesn't use jargon beyond the average share owner's ken, the millions of you who own bits of the water, gas, or electricity industries should be able to keep track of the missing family silver with relative ease.

Portfolio - Industrial DFO (02-08-88)		Share Manager's handy built-in financial jargon buster	
Industrial	10	Invested Capital	£ 7000.00
Mining & Oil	10	Withdrawn Capital	£ 0.00
		Uninvested Capital	£ 1000.00
		Reinvested Capital	£ 0.00
		Brokerage	£ 0.00
		Current Capital	£ 1000.00
Value of Industrial	£ 1000.00		
Cost of Industrial	£ 1000.00		
Value of Mining	£ 0.00		
Cost of Mining	£ 0.00		
Net Profit	£ 0.00		

CURRENT RETURNS:
 Industrial Return: 0.0 x
 Mining & Oil Return: 0.0 x
 Portfolio Return: 0.0 x

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